

## **1. Future Tenses**

### **1.3. The Future Perfect Tense**

We use the future perfect tense to say that something will finish or complete at a specific point in the future, often indicating how long something will have been happening once a future moment in time is reached. We can also use the future perfect to make a prediction that something has or should have happened in the past.

Future perfect has two different forms: "will have done" and "be going to have done."

Unlike simple future forms, future perfect forms are usually interchangeable.

#### **FORM**

**Future Perfect with "Will"** [will +have + past participle]

- I **will have** sent the project by Friday
- **Will you have** sent the project by Friday?
- You **will not have** sent the project by Friday.

**Future Perfect with "Be Going To"** [am/is/are + going to +have + past participle]

- You **are going to have perfected** your English by next year.
- **Are you going to have perfected** your English by next year?
- You **are not going to have perfected** your English by next year

NOTE: It is possible to use either "will" or "be going to" to create the future perfect with little or no difference in meaning.

Be going it is less common with the future perfect tense.

**The Use: The future perfect tense is used:**

- 1- **To express an action in the future which will finish before or last up to a particular time in the future.**

It can show that something will happen before a specific time in the future.

It is used for an action which at a given future time will be in the past, or will just have finished. Imagine that it is 3 December and David is very worried about an exam that he is taking on 13 December.

Someone planning a party might say:

- We'd better wait till 14 December. David will have had his exam by then, so he'll be able to enjoy himself
- The show **will have finished** by six o'clock.
- I **am not going to have finished** this test by 3 o'clock.
- We won't have saved up enough money by the end of the year.

The future perfect is often used with time expressions beginning with *by*: by lunch time, until midnight, till, before then, by the time you have finished, by that time, by midnight, by the end of the year... The time can also be given by other time expressions (on Sunday, before 31 June) or other activities expressed in different future tenses.

## 2- Completed Action before Something in the Future

The future perfect expresses the idea that something will occur before another action in the future.

- By the time he *gets* home, she **is going to have cleaned** the entire house.

Notice in the examples above that the reference points (*marked in italics*) are in simple present rather than simple future. This is because the interruptions are in time clauses, and you cannot use future tenses in time clauses.

## 3- Duration before Something in the Future (Non-Continuous Verbs)

With non-continuous verbs, we use the future perfect to show that something will continue up until another action in the future.

- I **will have been** in London for six months by the time I leave.
- By Monday, Susan **is going to have had** my book for a week.
- By the end of next month **he will have been** here for ten years.
- By October we **will have lived** in this house for 20 years.

Although the above use of future perfect is normally limited to non-continuous verbs, the words "live," "work," "teach," and "study" are sometimes used in this way even though they are NOT non-continuous verbs.

## ADVERB PLACEMENT

The examples below show the placement for grammar adverbs such as: always, only, never, ever, still, just, etc.

- You will **only** have learned a few words.
- Will you **only** have learned a few words?
- You are **only** going to have learned a few words.
- Are you **only** going to have learned a few words?